THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1096.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 11th May, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the subscribers, all the remaining effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of

LAMP-BLACK,

In hhds. and a variety of other articles.

Also, sundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suggested by the said Thompson to be Consignments—viz.

ROSE BLANKETS,
TURKEY COTTON,
TWINE,
MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
GREAT COATS,
BREECHES,
WAISTCOATS,
DOLLS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
SWANSDOWN, &c.
PLATED CANDLESTICKS,
GILT WATCHES,
RAZORS, LANCETS,
PENKNIVES,
BUTTON & BUTTON Moulds,
SCOTCH SNUFF,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
WHITE LEAD,
PRUNES, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of the leafe of a HOUSE on the main ſtreet on Shockoe-Hill, which expires on the 26th May, 1806. Poſſeſſion will be given on firſt July next.

Alſo, a LOT of LAND containing four acres, and lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du Val's village.

Alſo, 5 half acre LOTS in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the ſurvey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du-Val, and numbers 66, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

The titles will be made, and SIX months credit allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

By order of the Aſſignees.

Taylor & Brown,
Auctioneers.

APRIL 13, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday the 20th of May next, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the eſtate of A. R. Robertſon, deceaſed.

THIS land lies on the Waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond. The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent ſtand for a ſtore or tavern. One fourth of the purchaſe money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into ſmall parcels for the accommodation of the purchaſers, if required.

John Clark, *Henry E. Coleman,* } Ex'ors. of A. R. Robertſon.

March 30, 1803. 3t.

The Noted Running Horſe, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Medley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Eſq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are ſo well known to rank him among the beſt horſes on the continent, that a detail of them here the ſubſcriber deems ſuperfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be ſeen where he ſtands.

He will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Amherſt county, twelve miles above the court houſe, ſix below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glaſgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the ſingle leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, to be ſecured by note with each mare, payable on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare to be in foal, to be ſecured alſo by note, on demand, with each mare ſo put, endorſed, payable when aſcertained ſhe is in foal or transferred, with intereſt, in either caſe from that period only. Good and extenſive paſturage and ſervants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myſelf by any means anſwerable for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

Purſuant to a law of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,

Six per cent. Stock of the United States,

2396 Dollars 11 Cents,

of Deferred Six per cent. and

28,814 Dollars 58 Cents

of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the ſtate of Virginia; perſons inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to make their propoſitions by letter, or otherwiſe, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treaſurer.*

Richmond, Treaſury Office, March 11, 1803.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will diſpoſe of very low, on a credit of ſix months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, from Edward Robinſon, will be expoſed to ſale, at auction, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on the 16th day of next month,

682 Acres of Land,

LYING in the county of Cumberland, being the tract of land on which the ſaid Edward Robinſon now lives; to ſatisfy a debt due from the ſaid Robinſon to Charles Copland.

John Sheppard,
Surviving Truſtee.

April 10, 1803. 3w.

GEORGE WATSON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the ſupport which his OYSTER-HOUSE has received through the laſt ſeaſon; and as that ſeaſon is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furniſh through the enſuing ſummer, at all hours of the day, nice *Reliſhes*, accompanied by good *Beer*, and the beſt *Ice Punch*, made of arrack, or otherwiſe, as may be wiſhed.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

RUNAWAY

From the ſubſcriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. laſt, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather ſpare made. I expect he will attempt to paſs for a free man, being informed that he has in poſſeſſion a free paſs; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for ſome time before their departure, and it is probable ſhe may aid him in impoſing on the public with his paſs or may claim him as her ſlave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and ſpare made, very brown ſkin, has taken with her three children, two ſons and a daughter; the two boys are ſons by her firſt huſband, whoſe name was Cooper. Henry, the oldeſt, is tall and ſpare made, very dark ſkin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her laſt huſband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are ſhoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been ſeen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that ſtate. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, and all reſonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, ſen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

LYING in James City and York counties, about 5 miles from Williamſburg, upon the ſtage road, known by the name of TARPLEY'S, and containing about two hundred and ſixty acres. The ſale will take place before the courthouſe door of James City, on the ſecond Monday in May next, being court day. The terms of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid down upon giving poſſeſſion; one third in twelve months, and the remainder at the end of two years. The payments to be ſecured by bond, and a deed of truſt upon the land, with intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

THE EXECUTORS.

Williamſburg, April 1, 1803. 3w

TAKEN UP

BY the ſubſcriber in Charlotte county, the 19th March, 1803, three Eſtrays; one a red and white Steer, about 5 years old this ſpring; marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, with a nick in the right. Appraiſed to fifteen dollars.—One red and white Cow, marked with a nick in the right ear and a croſs in the left; four years old this ſpring. Appraiſed to fifty ſhillings. And one no horned red Steer, three years old this ſpring; marked with a crop in the right ear and an underkeel in the left. Appraiſed to forty ſhillings. JOEL WATKINS.

3t*

TAKEN UP

BY the ſubſcriber in the lower end of Goochland county, two ſtray Horſes; one a bay, ſuppoſed to be twelve years old, trots and paces, four feet eight or nine inches high, no perceivable brand, ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſhod before. Appraiſed to nine pounds. The other a ſorrel, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old, trots and gallops, no brand perceivable, near hind foot white, and alſo the off fore foot, and a full blaze face, ſhod before. Appraiſed to nine pounds.

GIDEON HATCHER.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joſeph Anthony,*

BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed aſſignee of the eſtate and effects of Joſeph Anthony Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Aſſignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 29, 1803. tf

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By virtue of three ſeparate deeds of truſt, executed on the 28th day of April laſt, by Bartlett Still, to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of his note, for three thouſand three hundred and ſixty two dollars eighty four cents, due the firſt inſtant to Richard S. Hackley & Co. merchants, New-York, will be ſold, at public auction, at the Vendue office of Proffer & Moncure, for ready money, on Thurſday the 21ſt inſt. at twelve o'clock A. M. the following property, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy and pay the aforeſaid note and neceſſary expences attending ſaid truſt and ſale, viz.—

One TRACT of LAND CONTAINING about 200 acres, lying and being in the county of Fluvanna, in the ſtate of Virginia, adjoining the lands of Hezekiah Stone on the Weſt, Richard Nute on the South and Eaſt, & John Mandley on the North, on or near the waters of James River. Another tract or parcel of Land, containing 1000 acres, lying on the waters of the Ohio River, in the Grapefield in the county of Chriſtian, and ſtate of Kentucky, adjoining the lands of Henry Heth, being part of that tract of land granted to Albert Ruſſell by the commonwealth of Virginia in April, 1788. Alſo, that valuable Lot of Ground and Brick Houſe, and all other improvements thereon, lying on the bank of the baſin of the Canal, in the city of Richmond, which he the ſaid Still purchaſed of George Winſton, fronting on the ſaid baſin feet, and running back therefrom feet.

Wm. MONCURE, Truſtee.

Richmond, April 4, 1803. tds.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderſon, to ſecure Benjamin Toler, on account of his ſecurityſhip for the ſaid Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinſley, late ſheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for ſale, at public auction, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 27th of the preſent month, (April) at Hanover court-houſe, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

WHEREON the ſaid court-houſe ſtands, (ſubject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing, by eſtimation 700 acres, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Benjamin Toler £.304 2 3, with intereſt on £.130 thereof from the 7th July, 1081, or for any further ſum of money that may appear to be due to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, on the ſaid day of ſale, together with the coſts and charges of executing the ſaid deed of truſt.

The Truſtees.

Hanover, 3d April, 1803. 7t.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock courſe, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subſcribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of ſtarting.—To this ſweepſtake there are three ſubſcribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The ſuſcription to be kept open until the firſt day of April. Gentlemen who wiſh to become ſubſcribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwiſe.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purſe of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is alſo a ſubſcription opened for a ſweepſtake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongſt the ſubſcribers, and to be run for, after the colt ſweepſtake is run on the firſt day. Good Stables and litter furniſhed at the ground for race horſes.

WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every perſon on horſe back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themſelves, come in free.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange diſtrict court. Bond and good ſecurity will be required. Alſo, 600 acres of the TRACT near the courthouſe, on the ſame terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803. 3m

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the Eſtate and Effects of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, THO's WHITE. } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

500 Dollars Reward

FOR delivering to the ſubſcriber in the town of Danville, a Mahogany traveling

Writing-Deſk,

With its contents, that was loſt in the month of December, 1794, between the Bird Ordinary in the county of Louiſa, and Danville in the county of Pittſylvania, wrapped up in a Dutch blanket, and containing a few bonds, an invoice of goods with a receipt annexed thereto, alſo, a ſeparate receipt againſt a bond and account for a conſiderable amount, and letters of buſineſs which are of no uſe to any perſon but the ſubſcriber, and if not got be many thouſands loſt to him; and as this deſk has heretofore been advertiſed and a moderate reward offered, and no perſon has diſcovered it to the ſubſcriber, if the contents thereof is ſent to the poſt-maſter in the town of Danville, the above reward will be paid and no queſtions aſked.

THOS. BARNETT.

April 1, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of truſt from David Roſs, eſq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Moſby, and Geo. Greenhow, in purſuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, truſtees for the creditors of James Dunlop, pl'ff. and David Roſs, def't. in order to raiſe the ſum of 5896 dollars 33 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further ſum of 3361 dollars 65 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expences of ſale, the following

Eſtates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houſes and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or ſuch part of them as may be neceſſary to raiſe the ſaid ſum of money, with intereſt and charges as aforeſaid.

AN Eſtate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by eſtimation 1300 acres, more or leſs, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchaſed by ſaid Roſs of the repreſentatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samuel Richardſon, according to its known boundaries.

An Eſtate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Proſpect*, containing by eſtimation 1200 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joſeph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit. Number 63, on which the Warehouſe is built; 75, on which is a ſtore now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-houſe, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The ſale will be by public auction, and will take place at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Monday the 16th of May next, when one or more of the truſtees will attend and convey to the purchaſer in purſuance of the truſt deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be expoſed to ſale ſeparately, in the order that ſhall appear to the truſtees who may attend the moſt beneficial to the parties intereſted.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 10th April, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CONCERNING NEW-ORLEANS.

(Concluded.)

(No. VII.)

Every candid and impartial reader will perceive, that the foregoing essays have neither assumed the character of an implacable censor, nor have they proceeded from the pen of a zealous partizan. The investigation has been made with an invariable regard to truth. Many points which are connected with the subject have not been noticed; and those which have been brought into view, have been considerably abridged; in every case something has been left for the reader's reflection and decision.

Several writers of considerable merit, have displayed much knowledge concerning Louisiana. They have certainly given a very flattering picture of the country. They have said enough to excite the enterprising and discontented to make an irruption during its defenceless situation. After having so fully unfolded my opinions, in every way in which the subject has been considered, I do not expect that any benefit would be derived from a lengthy and critical reply. I should only repeat in other words what has been already said. It appears that we differ. *They are for war. I am for peace.* Nor do I expect to make a convert of any man who has taken the pains to publish his opinions. The community will judge between us. My own opinions have been well weighed before they were given, and although I may acquire no credit with my fellow citizens, for the time and attention which the discussion has cost me, yet the consolation of knowing, that I have not endeavored to inculcate a single opinion, which I did not, and do not, most sincerely believe, will ever buoy me above the pungency of criticism, or the mortification of disappointment.

In publishing the foregoing observations, I have not stopt a moment to ask what great or ambitious man I should overthrow or disappoint, or what other man might be elevated or immortalized. I have no party or other petty purpose to carry; and although the factious demagogues of all parties, or their infuriated partizans, may withhold their approbation, yet I believe that the day approaches when these interested considerations will sink before the bright effulgence of truth; and that they who are the most active in the dissemination of error, will not only be the most conspicuous in political disgrace, but will of course be selected as the victims, upon whose heads popular discontent will raise the cry of abhorrence, detestation and revenge.

If the measures of our rulers are exactly as they should be, the remarks of an anonymous writer cannot injure them. Their virtue and wisdom will shine with additional splendor. If their measures deserve censure, who is he who will have the hardihood to condemn the censor? Ask not who is the writer—rather endeavor to ascertain the truth or falsity of his positions. Although he may not convince, yet he will be entitled to thanks, because he has induced you to reflect; to disfranchise yourselves, at least for a short time, from the slavery of opinion, and from the delusive influence of circular letters, which allure that they may deceive, and deceive that they may destroy.

The author of these observations, neither in this or upon any other occasion, has brought his labours before the public, upon principles of interest, ambition, ostentation or revenge. He is no intriguer. He has never offered or exposed, either his pen, or his principles, for barter or for sale. He has generally followed the opposite course. The truth has been first sought; it has been examined and followed to the extreme, and whether in these pursuits he should encounter a giant or overthrow a pigmy, has not afforded a moment's consideration or delay.

Perhaps there never was a time when an individual, who pursued this maxim, had less chance to acquire popularity. Many men appear not only to have shut their eyes and ears, but also, to have annihilated the powers of memory, and to have locked up their understandings.—They have adopted not only all the enthusiasm of party, but effect to hold every man in contempt who has not acted in the same way.

The true mode by which public applause or private esteem should be sought, is to speak exactly the truth; to form the judgment with coolness, and pronounce the decree with firmness. After these things are done, it will be proper to examine who are or who will become the victims; provided the judgment has been thus established, public detestation, or applause should be proclaimed. An upright and honest man ought not to pause, because it may destroy the popularity, prospects or power of a neighbour or personal friend.

Plain and evidently just as this doctrine is, men's minds are not prepared either to receive or pursue it. Faction, sometimes promoted by fraud and falsehood, prevails to such a degree, that every individual finds himself of no consequence, unless he enlists either upon one side or the other. To stand aloof; to search after truth; to speak with candour; to determine with impartiality; is not only to deny the respectability of each party, but is in some degree to hold each in contempt. There may be much honesty in such conduct, but for the present factious times, it is very bad policy, and it will be in vain for such a man to expect popularity or public favor.

In such times, it is even difficult for a man to be of any consequence, and at the same time to maintain an independent ground. If he says, writes or performs any thing which tends to weaken or oppose, the opposite side (for almost the whole community have taken sides) he is accused of being either a monarchist, or a disorganizer; a tory, or a jacobin. In defending himself against either of these charges, he uses an observation which plunges him into a contest with the opposite side, and thus his individual independence must be lost, or his individual rights assailed with invective and misrepresentation. Nothing remains to him but his name, and that is treated with superciliousness and disrespect.—Public rights and private independence will be overwhelmed in the storms of party and faction; so that every individual, who hopes to be esteemed by either, must attach himself to one or the other, or want the confidence and patronage of both; and what is still more extraordinary, for the very reason which ought to entitle him to the confidence of both; that is, because his mind is formed of such stubborn and inflexible materials, that it will yield to nothing which it does not comprehend, will justify nothing which it does not approve, will reprobate nothing which it does not condemn. It may be presumptuous for the writer of these remarks to say that he is a man of thissort. The ground is too high. It requires talents, forbearance, firmness, and information: it requires a contempt for a great deal of the tinsel, the vapour, the nothingness, by which thousands support themselves with middling fame in the petty circles in which they move.

When a new question presents itself, ask one of the *earwigs* of some man of greater pretensions than himself, what he thinks. He does not speak. He must wait until the tune is set, until the note is given by some one who is higher than himself; who, by the bye, waits until his lesson is received from another; and so the source of opinion, and the actual privileges of thought with innumerable politicians depends upon a chain of casualties which being pursued to the extreme, will at last sink into contempt.—And thus it is, while men are enthusiasts for liberty, they give up their understandings to an intriguer.

Are these observations correct?—There are but few who will trust themselves with the question. Ask if it be right to sell secretly the bank stock, at a loss of more than 100,000 dollars, when the treasury overflowed with money?—The answer will be, that the banking and funding systems, which were set in operation twelve years ago, was a rascally contrivance to establish an aristocracy which would lead to monarchy.—Ask if it be proper to entrust two millions of dollars to the controul of the president? The answer will be, that John Adams gave five hundred dollars to senator Ross for secret service. Ask if it was right to countenance those whose conduct had contributed to the Pennsylvania insurrections? The answer will be, that the former administrations were getting all the money and power they could with the view to destroy the liberties of the people. Ask if it be right to calumniate Pickering, Wolcott and Stoddert as public defaulters, when it is well known by their accusers to be false?—And the answer will be, that the former rulers passed the alien and sedition laws. It is in this way that political questions are discussed. It is no matter how many faults or falshoods are detected—the partizans of the opposite faction will justify the whole, by alluding to something which applies to the other. Thus it is that they endeavor to justify vice by vice; fault by fault; error by error; accusation by accusation. But if a solitary individual shall say that Mr. Adams and his party acted erroneously to a certain extent, and that Mr. Jefferson and his party have acted as badly, or perhaps worse in something else, the observation has no influence. The gaping listener is astonished at the paradoxical appearance of a man who is opposed both to the one and the other. He has no time and less inclination to annalyze the motive. He takes it for granted that both parties cannot be in the wrong, and that he who censures both must be a blockhead.

Is this picture correctly drawn? A consciousness which, for a moment, rushes upon the mind of almost every reader, is ready to avow and proclaim its truth. But the same consciousness takes shelter under the mantle of policy, retreats from the scene, and gives countenance to the general delusion. Thus it is that truth, virtue and justice are obscured by the more active and indefatigable endeavors of the opposite qualities.

There is a chain in the affairs of men which connects disappointment with error, error with fault, fault with injustice, and injustice will lead to all that is destructive and abominable. Does this apply to any individual? There are many who will find themselves just entering upon the first scene, which, if pursued, will certainly lead them to destruction. Let them pause. Let them remember that there is a line of conduct which will carry happiness into the dungeon; and another which cannot exclude misery from the palace. Happy are they who have sufficient fortitude to pursue the first, and prudence enough to avoid the last.

FALKLAND.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. GEISWOLD's SPEECH.

Introductory to his resolution to instruct the committee of ways and means to investigate the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund: delivered in the house of representatives of the United States,

Wednesday, March 2, 1803.

(Concluded from our last.)

This statement has been made on the principle that the payments charged by the commissioners were correct, but it remains uncertain whether they have been correct in any particular. The uncertainty in the interest account I have already noticed, and I will now observe, that the report of the secretary of the treasury of the last year, does not agree with the present account in regard to the instalment of the foreign debt for the year 1802. It was stated by the secretary last year, that this instalment amounted to guilders 3,550,000. In this report, the same instalment is stated to be only guilders 3,360,000. Which is right, and which wrong, I know not; the two accounts differ 193,000 guilders. The reimbursement of the 6 per cent and deferred stock, has not been (I am inclined to think) stated correctly; but this the secretary gives only on estimate, and I shall pass it by without further remark.

But I proceed to make some further remarks on the balance of dollars 2,480,683 04, for which no certain account has been rendered.

It is true that the commissioners say that they purchased and paid for certain remittances to Holland before the first of January 1803, and which remittances were to meet the instalment of the Dutch debt falling due in 1803, a sum which they *estimate* at guilders 5,914,60 10 stivers, equal to dolls. 2,365,842 00, but it will be remarked that this is only an *estimate*, and it is left to the House to decide whether the disbursement of these millions of the public money is only to be accounted for on estimate. If the House is satisfied with this mode of accounting, I feel it my duty as an individual, to enter my protest against such a procedure. Sir, upon such an account it remains still uncertain whether one half of the money has ever been remitted—The commissioners estimate that they have remitted five millions of guilders;—they might with as much propriety estimate that they had remitted ten millions—there is no certainty in the term and we are left as much in the dark in respect to the true state of the account as if they had said nothing on the subject.

But why is this part of the account sent in on estimate? Can there be any necessity for this? Do not the accounts of the commissioners show every cent which has been paid for these remittances? Do not these acconnts show every cent which remains in the hands of agents for the purchase of bills?

Why then are we put off with an estimate? Was it not an easy thing to have stated the amount of every bill which had been purchased with the price paid, and the amount of every contract for placing money in Holland, and the periods of payment? Sir, all this might have been done and we might then calcutate for ourselves whether these remittances amounted to five or six millions of Guilders. We might then see the precise terms on which these remittances were procured. We might see what *individuals* were with whom contracts were made, or from whom bills were purchased, and we might see how long these *individuals* were to use the public money before they were bound to place it in Holland. I ask again, why has not this been done? Gentlemen who are in the secrets of the Cabinet I hope will be prepared with an answer.

I do not undertake to say that any improper contracts have been made.—Of these contracts I knew nothing, but of this I am perfectly certain that an individual who has the controul of ten millions of public money may, without much danger of detection, oblige his confidential friends with the use of large sums, and that the facility with which this may be done is increased by rendering an account finally upon *estimate*. Sir, from this mode of procedure there may result a system of favoritism, highly prejudicial to the interest of the Treasury. Contracts may be made for placing money in Holland ten or twelve months hence, the money may be advanced at time, time and the favorite may have the use of it under the contract for a year without interest. Bills may be purchased payable at a very distant day, and a contract entered into that the bills shall not be presented for acceptance for three or four months after they have been drawn, or until the drawer is accommodated with funds derived from some mercantile adventure fitted out from the same advance. Sir, in this way favorites may be supplied with a capital to trade upon, and government will not only lose the interest of the money but run the hazard of sinking the whole, by the unfortunate result of a mercantile speculation. I do not know that any thing of this kind has taken place, & I am far from making any charge of this nature against the commissioners of the sinking fund, or against the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the agent of the board and personally accountable for the fairness of the transactions and correctness of the accounts. But it is highly important that some better mode than that of *estimate* should be devised for rendering accounts of the expenditure of public money. It is important to the country, & it is important to the commissioners themselves, against whom no suspicions ought to be entertained, if their conduct has been correct.

But admitting this mode of accounting by *estimate* to be correct, and that we give the commissioners credit for these guilders *estimated* to have been remitted to Holland, there will still remain in their hands the sum of 114,839 44 dollars wholly unaccounted for. Sir, as the report stands, there is no way of accounting for this balance but by *conjecture*, and this mode is in my judgment as correct as that by *estimate*. We may conjecture that the money remains with public agents, or in protested bills, as some allusions appear to be made in the report to agents and protested bills, but we are still compelled to conjecture that the amount in protested bills, if any, is extremely small as the Treasury account has deducted the protested bills from the money advanced to the Sinking Fund, up to October 1802, and charged the balance only. Sir it would be improper for me to conjecture that this balance had been misapplied, for I certainly have no grounds on which to form such a conjecture, unless indeed the strange situation of these accounts should be considered as sufficient grounds for suspicion to rest upon. An investigation may probably clear up these difficulties and the money may certainly be traced through all the channels through which it has passed.

I have considered it particularly the duty of every member of this House to examine with vigilance the accounts of the expenditure of public money and more particularly attend to those expenditures which take place under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Altho' the objects of these expenditures are designated by law, yet the magnitude of the sums and the small number of individuals who are admitted, from the nature of the business, to examine the particular contracts under which the money is advanced, necesarily leaves this expenditure, in many particulars, under fewer checks than any other branch of the service.

But I will detain you no longer with explanatory remarks, hoping that those which have been already made, will induce the house to consider and to agree to the resolution, which I now take the liberty of submitting in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to inquire, whether the commissioners of the sinking fund have agreeably to the directions of the act entituled, "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," applied the sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, provided by the same, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; and to inquire generally into the accounts and proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund—and to report to the house.

(Debate to be continued.)

In the Virginia Gazette of the 13th inst. we published from a New-York paper, some extracts from Bonaparte's official view of the state of the French Republic; but the following from the London papers of Feb. 27, gives a much fuller and more satisfactory statement of this curious and interesting report.

LONDON, February 27.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris papers to the 22d inst. which announce the meeting of the Legislative body on the preceding day: the first object intended for their discussion is the civil code.

As our paper was about to be put to press, we received a Moniteur one day later, viz. of the 23d inst. this paper contains an official view of the present situation of the Republic, prepared for the Legislative body, to whom it is to be conveyed by three of the members. This important and curious paper is signed by Bonaparte; its substance is as follows:

It begins by complimenting the senate on the increasing industry of the Republic, and the union among its citizens.—"The execution of the concordat, on the result of which the enemies of public order have rested their guilty hopes, has been productive of the most happy effects. The principles of an enlightend religion, the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff and the firmness of government, have triumphed over every obstacle; mutual sacrifices have united the Ministers of religion; & the Gallican Church revives by their unanimity."

It is stated that in all the departments which were visited by the First Consul, he every where received complete testimonies of a return to those principles which form the strength and happiness of society.

Several departments, in which particular observations on the subject of Religion, &c. were made are specified.—The report then takes a view of the different institutions for public instruction, such as the military school, the National Institution, &c. and subjoins remarks on their several and relative degrees of importance. The next point is, the incomplete organization of the Senate and the effects produced by the Senatus Consultum, which gave the people the exercise of those rights that had been admitted by the Constituted Assembly; it concludes with remarking—"That if institutions are to be judged of by their effects, none ever had a more favourable result than the Organic Senatus Consultum in question, as from that period there only remained to the enmies of the country an important hatred."

After some remarks on the cession of Elba to France by which she acquired a mild and industrious people, two beautiful ports, and a valuable mine, it mentions the reasons why that island should not be subject to the same laws which apply to the Continent. With respect to the Piedmont, it contains the following passage. "The abdication of the sovereign, the wish of the people, and existing circumstances, had placed Piedmont in the power of France. Amidst the nations with which that kingdom, was surrounded and the different sentiments that prevailed amongst her inhabitants, she could neither support her own independence nor the expences of a Monarchy: but united to France, she will enjoy both security and grandeur, while her laborious and enlightened citizens will extend their talents and industry in the midst of the arts and of peace."

A view is now taken of the internal situation of France, the object of which is to praise the vigilance of the Magistrates for their attention to justice; the military, for the rigid discipline; and the Gendarmerie, for their activity in the suppression of popular disorders. With respect to the agriculture of the Republic, it is stated to have attained a degree of perfection beyond that of the most boasted systems in Europe. The Vaterinary art has also been encouraged by premiums, and attempts every where made to improve the quality of wool by the introduction of foreign flocks. Manufactures of every kind are in a progressive state of increase, and nothing is wanting to their success but a more extensive employments of capital, which, is however, rapidly withdrawing from hazardous speculations in the stocks to this more profitable and patriotic occupation. Lastly, it is stated that upwards of 20,000 French manufacturers, who were dispersed throughout Europe, have by the protection and benevolence of the government, returned to pursue their respective vocations in the republic. The manufacturers of Lyons and Compiegne are particularly noticed for their rapid approximation to their former opulence.

In the repair of the public roads, it is

observed that 24,000,000 livers have been expended, and 14 of which were produced by the toll duty. Amongst the new roads just completeted are the Simpson, Mount Cenis, and the Mount Genevre; those in a state of forwardness, are a large road from Genoa to Marseilles, and another, which is to run from Saint Epsprit to Gap. Many new establishments, are building at Pontivy; and amongst other improvements, there will be a grand Canal. The operations carrying on for improvements of the canal, for uniting the navigation of the Seine, the Saone, the Doubs and the Rhine, are also mentioned; and the funds for carrying on these works are stated to be equal to their completion. In diffrent canals and dykes to which improvements have been extended, the owners of boats and barges, instead of opposing the measures, have contributed to their success.

After taking a survey of various measures of defence completed along the coast, the report adverts to the situation of the Colonies in the West Indies. The islands of Martinique, Tobago, and St. Lucia, are stated to have been surrounded in the height of prosperity; Guadaloupe is in a good state of cultivation, and Guiana is rapidly increasing from its obscurity, "St. Domingo," says the report, "had submitted and the author of its troubles was in the power of France: every thing, in short, announced the return of of its prosperity when by a horrid disease, it was devoted to renew calamity; but the plague that desolated our army has now ceased its ravages, and the forces that remain in the Colonies, together with those that will speedily arrive, cannot fail to restore it to peace and prosperity."

Amongst other branches of Commerce, it appears that the utility of the Fisheries has not been overlooked—while more important commercial expeditions are either projected or completed for the Western Colonies, the Isle of France, and the Indies. Some remarks are made on the judicious choice of Officers for the Chambers of Commerce, that are established in the different parts of the Republic.

The army and the Marines are stated to be making the most rapid progress in their respective tactics, while in consequence of the exposure of the frauds of contractors, together with an improved system of economy, the soldier is better fed and clothed, and the savings which he is enabled to make from his pay, attach him as strongly to his colours as to his family.

With respect to the finances, their sources are every where increasing. In the 6th year it was supposed that the contribution, &c. amounted to 50,000,000, part of which were three or four years in arrear; at present there is not a deficiency of 3,000,000. Every branch of administaation becomes more productive, and that the Registry, from its abundance, is a proof of the rapid circulation of capital, and the increase of commerce. Several alterations in the different offices of government, are stated in the report, to have been preposed, but delayed from the maxim that every change is injurious. The executive, however, expresses its intention to pay the most profound consideration to the hint it has received.

Although, the excess of revenue has been very considerable, yet there have been unforseen and extraordinary expences: these arose out of the necessity of reconquering two colonies and of re-establishing the power and organization of the metropolis; but notwithstanding these extensive operations, the resources that remain are snfficient to secure the capital from a return of penury, and to defeat monopolising combinations. The report then refers to the contents of the different accounts belonging to the departments of finance and public treasure, and urges the necessity of giving to France the civil code which has been so long promised, and so anxiously expected. The projects of laws have been formed under the inspection of the government, and the same principles, as formerly, continue to prevail amongst the Legislators, by which the wisdom of the regulations they may adopt will be insured.

In giving a sketch of the repose and tranquility of the continent, the Italian Republic, the report asserts, is strengthened by tae unanimity of its inhabitants, while the judicious proceedings of its administration, together with its military force, have already given it the character and appearance of a long established state; and if the same wisdom continues to prevail, its destiny will be still more prosperous.

"Liguria, placed under a mixed constitution, beholds at its head, and in its authority, those citizens who are most distinguished by their virtues, their fortune, and their intellects."

"Batavia is gradually regaining possesion of the colonies restored to her by the peace; but she ought never to forget, that France can be to her only the most useful friend or the most dangerous enemy."

"In Germany the last stipulations of the treaty of Luneville are near the completion."

"Prussia, Bavaria and all the Secular Princes, who had possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, had obtained on the opposite bank adequate indemnification."

"The house of Austria, in the bishoprics of Saltzsbourg, Aichstett, Trent, and Brixen, as well as in most parts of Passou, finds an equivalent for what it has lost in Tuscany."

"Thus by the happy concurrence of France & Russia, every permanent interest is consulted; and, from the midst of that storm which appeared to be pregnant with destruction, the Germanic Empire, that Empire so necessary to the equilibrium and the repose of Europe, arises with great strength, by being composed of elements more homogeneous & better combined, and adapted to the circumstances and ideas of the present age."

"A French ambassador is at Constantinople, who is authorised to strenghten the ties that attach us to a power which seems to waver, but whom it is our interest to support and consolidate."

"Some British troops still remain in Alexandria and Malta: of this our government had a right to complain, but it has learned that the ships destined to convey them to Europe are in the Mediterranean."

The government secures to the people the peace of the continent, and it may be permitted to hope for the continuation of a maratime peace; this peace is required and wished for by all parties; and to preserve it, the government will do whatever is compatible with national honour, and essentially connected with the strict execution of treaties. But in England two parties dispute for power: One has concluded the peace, and is decidedly inclined to maintain it; while the other has sworn an implacable hatred to France; hence arises that fluctuation in opinions, and in the senate that attitude which is at once pacific and threatening. As long as this contest of parties continues, there are certain prudential measures necessary on the part of the Republic. Five hundred thousand men must be ready to defend and avenge it. What a strange necessity is imposed, by miserable passions, upon two nations whose attachment arise, from an equal interest and a general inclination.

"But whatever may be the success of intrigue in London the parties will not succeed in forming new alliances with other powers; and our government tells them, with well sounded pride, that England alone cannot now encounter France! But let us entertain better hopes, and rather believe that in the British cabinet there will in future be heard only the councils of wisdom, and the voice of humanity.

"Yes, without doubt, the peace will be consolidated, and the connection between the two governments will assume that character of benevolence so congenial to their mutual interests. A happy repose will cause the long calamities of a disasterous war to be buried in oblivion, and France and England, by continuing to their reciprocal happiness will merit the approbation of the universe.

"The First Consul,
(Signed) BONAPARTE.
"By order of the First Consul,
"The Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B. MARET."

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1803.

ELECTIONS.

On Monday the 11th inst. the electson for the county of James City was holden for representatives for the General Assembly, and also for a representative to congress. For the general assembly Wm. Lightfoot and Champion Travis were elected. The congressional election for the county stood thus:

Burwell Bassett	151
Thomas Griffin	42

On the 14th an election for representatives for the ensuing general assembly, and also for a representative to congress, was held for the county of New-Kent. The following is a statement of the poll:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A. Christian,	191 federal.
James Taylor,	134 do.
J. Foster,	10 do.
—— Poindexter,	80 demo.
—— Waddle,	40 do.

CONGRESS.

John Clopton,	155 (he sitting on the bench.)
James Rind,	65 (not a candidate)
Scattering,	20

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

King & Queen—Anderson Scott and Thomas Smith.

Gloucester—Thomas Baytop & Mordecai Tompkins.

Spotsylvania—Larkin Stannard and David C. Kerr.—Gen. Francis Brooke is re-elected senator.

Nottoway—Freeman Eppes and Tyro G. Bacon.

Princess Ann—William Newsum and George Plummer.

Albemarle—Peter Carr and Edward Garland.

Chesterfield—Isaac Salle and William Clarke.

John Dawson is re-elected to congress from the district of Spotsylvania, &c.

Greensville—Lewis Dupree and Edw. Mason.

Prince George—George Ruffin and W. Harrison.

Isle of Wight—James Johnson and Robert Eley.

Charlotte—Robert Price and Joseph Wyatt.

Franklin—Moses Greer and — —

Federalism Triumphant.

The election has again commenced in Massachusetts for governor and other officers for that state. In 24 towns, constituting the late strong hold of democracy, the federal ticket has prevailed by a majority of 2538. In Boston the federal ticket for state senators had a majority of more than 600, and for governor of 1000 nearly. The contest appears from the public prints to have been very animated, and as usual with much acrimony and foul slander against the federal candidates.

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.)

"It is with heartfelt regret that we announce the death ofmr. WyndhamGrymes of this city. The rectitude of his principles, the openness and benevolence of his heart, and the general amiableness of his character, endeared him to all who were of his acquaintance, and have left an impression of general and undissembled *sorrow at his loss.*"

The following extract from the Norfolk Herald, deserves the particular attention of parents and guardians—

"A gentleman of veracity who has been lately in Williamsburg, informs us, that on the first of April, some youths of that place perpetrated some of the most wicked acts that human imagination could invent. A party of them broke into the church, played on the organ for near two hours, and then went to the church yard, dug up the coffin of a female that had bean buried for many months, took it from the coffin, and placed it on the floor of an empty house, in a situation too shocking to describe!!! The coffin being found led to a discovery! It surely could not be any of the students of William and Mary College, for it is impossible, one would imagine, that they would attempt so atrocious and villainous an act under the eyes of their Preceptors. Certainly that college must be under better moral government; yet we are told, that strong suspicious lurks towards that seminary. It is an old saying, "give a dog a bad name and hang him;" it will therefore behove the governors of that institution to endeavor, by all means, to discover the offenders, bring them to justice, and rescue the college from the reproach that will otherwise attach itself. It is the duty of every parent and guardian, who have youths educating there to probe the matter to the quick; for if the rules and regulations at William and Mary cannot keep its students within the pale of decency, then education will rather be a curse than a blessing to them. We are sorry for the honor of human nature, that there *exists* beings, capable of so vile an act; and sincerely hope, that when discovered, their names will not be found enrolled on the College books, but that it is the act of some wicked boys, who have never had the advantage of being instructed to know better. When we have particulars, we shall not hesitate to lay the names of the actors in the scene, up to public view."

From the mode of education at present in fashion, we are not astonished at any outrages or excesses, our college youths may commit; indeed it would be astonishing were they to act either with propriety or decorum, from the looseness of discipline, which is in general practised throughout the different seminaries of education in the United States.——The citizens of this country are indebted principally to Doctor Rush of Philadelphia, for the democratical order now preserved in our Universities.——This zealous *Republican* spurning with disdain, the sound and rational precepts which our fore-fathers used to inculcate into the minds of their children, and the strict reverence which they taught them to pay both to their Preceptors and their Elders, published for the *improvement* of youth as he expressed it; a system of education which was to abolish all classical knowledge of the ancient languages; and the usual authority vested in teachers.—Greek and Latin, according to Doctor Rush, only stupified the expanding minds of young republicans; and the use of the birch restrained and compressed their brains; until they arrived at the age of manhood.—The melancholy effects of Dr. Rush's plan, are now so obvious from innnumerable instances which have lately occured, that we trust the civil power will interfere in the management both of schools and colleges, and compel the professors to exert that authority, which they ought, as guardians of youth to do; and not suffer the rising generation to be initiated in principles, which must terminate in the destruction both of government, morality, and religion.

Mr. Wyndham Grymes, whom we mentioned in the last Gazette, being wounded in a duel with Mr. Terrell, died on Friday about two in the afternoon. The fate of this young gentleman is much and deservedly lamented, on account of his general deportment in life, and the many amiable qualifications which he possessed.—While we mention these circumstances in favor of Grymes, we cannot but remark, in justice to Mr. Terrell, that in this melancholy affair, Mr. Grymes was the party who gave the challenge, that the duel took place entirely at his desire, & that it was with reluctance Mr. Terrell felt himself compelled by the false laws of honor, to fire at a person, for whom he declared on the ground, that he entertained no umbrage.—It reflects in an eminent degree to the credit of Mr. G. that in his last moments he expressed a wish, that Mr. Terrell should not suffer any inconvenience by his death, declaring himself to be the sole cause, and that Mr. Terrell had used every means becoming a gentleman to prevent it.—We hope that this, and several other similar instances which have lately occurred, will rouse the attention of the Legislature to adopt some method that will put an end to a practice which had its origin in Feudal anarchy, and which in this country is the only remaining, and the most barbarous custom which the Feudal system introduced. It was unknown to the Grecian and Roman Republics; and why it should be tolerated among the citizens of America, who glory in the name of republicans, and detest every symbol of aristocracy, is not easy to conceive. Dueling has been already abolished under several of the European monarchies; and we sincerely hope the time is not far distant, when it will be unknown on this side of the Atlantic.

The American Citizen of New-York contains the following observations upon the London papers:

"*A regular file of the London Morning Chronicle to March 7th, is received at this office by the late arrivals. They contain, however, little to regale the politician. The bank restriction bill, and the execution of the truly brave but unfortunate Despard, seem the only public occurrences that arrest attention in the metropolis. Of essays, the Morning Chronicle, although a paper of high repute in London, is extremely barren. To an American politician, London papers are uninteresting. They are principally filled with accounts of robberies and detections, of trials and of executions, of poverty and distress on the one hand, and luxury and dissipation on the other. Entire columns are occupied with details of occurrences in which a sensible community can feel no interest—which, indeed, may please unthinking youth, but must excite the contempt of manhood—Such as—*

"*His majesty about half past 9 o'clock rode out from the Queen's House to Windsor*"—and "*her majesty, shortly after, set off for the same place.*"

"*Her royal highness, the princess Sophia Augusta, on account of indisposition, remains in town.*"

"*The princess Mary's cold abates, but her royal highness is expected to be quite well in a few days.*"

"*The beautiful Mrs. M'Lead has lately had several elegant parties.*"

"*Such a lady was led to the altar, and such an one blessed with an heir.*"

It is impossible for one who never saw London newspapers, to imagine the weakness and folly with which they are filled. No essays, no disquisitions concerning the nature of government, or the substantial interest of the people are to be seen; and to conduct them, greater talents are not necessary than are employed in the management of the New-York Gazette."

These sentiments of the Clintonian editor, deserve some notice, as they assist to unfold, the opinions which his party entertain. We could scarcely have believed, that any man in this country, would have expressed the smallest eulogium on the behaviour and conduct of the contemptible traitor Despard. But the "truly brave and unfortunate Despard" is the language used by the editor of the American Citizen, to characterise this most infamous and [illegible] of traitors;—one who had [illegible] conspiracy, remarkable in no respect but for its bloody intent, and the absurd folly of the design; and who died, not with the feelings of a man, but in the gross and inhuman manner of a brute—unconscious of his crime, and in the belief that his execution was to terminate the existence of his murderous soul. The lowest of the discontented rabble of London, appeared ashamed of the mad and weak folly which marked the plan of this traitor. His mangled corpse lay exposed for seven days, before any persons could be found that would undertake to give them the rites of interment, so ashamed were the Londoners of the folly and treason of Despard. This neglect which was shewn to Despard proceeded not from any fear of incurring the charge of treason, or of exciting the jealousy of government, but from an universal contempt which was entertained both for Despard and his treasonable project. His associates were pitied on account of their ignorance, which caused them to become the associates of Despard—and were therefore interred the evening of their execution by their friends and acquaintances. The remainder of the remarks in the American Citizen on the general contents of the newspapers of Britain, are what might be expected from the Clintonian editor. The licentious and profligate jargon usually contained in this paper, and the Aurora, are so very different from the more chaste sentiments, even of the most vulgar of the London prints, that we are not astonished at the latter being nauseous to the palates of Clintonian readers. Accounts of balls and tea parties, although they may not be instructive or edifying, are certainly more innocent in their nature than political details and inflammatory declamation. Occurrences that take place in the fashionable world, are often amusing, and ought to have a place in newspapers, when there is a deficiency of more important matter.

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Nancy, Hawkins, City Point.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r. Nancy, Hawkins, Wilmington.
Sch'r. Alfred, Grant, Falmouth.

Discourse on Education.

IN consequence of the general sadness diffused by the tragical event which has recently occurred in this city, and the unusual coldness of the weather, many persons who wished to have heard J. Ogilvie's discourse on juvenile education, were prevented from visiting the capitol on the 16th instant: It was therefore thought proper to postpone the delivery of the discourse, till Saturday the 23d of April, when, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon subscribers are invited to attend.

N. B. Occasional visitors will be furnished at the door with tickets of admission, by paying *two shillings* for each ticket.

To be Sold for CASH,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 21st instant (April) three or four likely

Virginia born NEGROES.

PROSSER & MONCURE.

NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the eftate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Esq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, ftate of *Virginia*, are requefted to make immediate payment; and all thofe who have any claim on the eftate, will be pleafed to tranfmit the fame to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,
am Acting Executor.

Alexandria, District of Columbia,
April 14, 1803.

RAN-AWAY, on Saturday

the 9th instant, a negro man, by the name of EDMUND, he is a tall flender fellow, about 23 or 24 years of age, upwards of 6 feet high, he is an artful fellow, has a wife in Richmond, belonging to Mrs. Susanna Sharp. About fix weeks ago I give him a permit, to try and get him a maſter, which I am informed he now holds. He has been employed in the boats that run the river to Lynchburg—this bufineſs I expect he will again attempt.—It was but lately, that he was taken up in Richmond, and brought home. He has a ſcar on the ſide of his face, occaſioned by the tooth, which is very perceivable; his under fore teeth are very wide apart. All perſons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him, at their peril.—— Five dollars reward will be given for delivering the ſaid fellow to me in Hanover county, near the courthouſe, or for ſecuring in jail, ſo that I get him again.

6p John Sims.

Hanover county, April 15, 1803.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING.

Never beaten but once and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoutedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, some-"times ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pressed it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capsicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Bur or,d beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineaas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 mila from Richmond, and will cover maes at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discarged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 500 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

HAY.

A QUANTITY of well cured Hay, for Sale, at 4/6 per hundred, delivered at my plantation at the New-Bridges, Chickahominy, 8 miles from Richmond.

James Govan.

Powkite, 5th April, 1803. 03w3w

VIRGINIA:

At a superior court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 15th day of March, 1803,

BETWEEN

Overton Cosby and James Gregory, surviving partners of James Mills, & Co. Benjamin Day, Thomas Goodwin and John Minor, executors of Charles Mortimer, John Hatley Norton and George F. Norton, surviving partners of John Norton & Sons, Benjamin Strackleford, and Beverley Whiting, administrator de bonis non of Francis Whiting,

Plaintiffs,

AND

William Nelson, only surviving executor of William Armistead, deceased, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of the said William Armistead, late an infant, but now of full age, Defts.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the 17th day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/3;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requsted to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31st March, 1803. oawtlJ

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use.) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

To the Members of the Protestant and Episcopal Churches in Virginia.

BRETHREN,

SUBJECTS of the highest importance to our Church demand your serious consideration. We have, therefore, thought it necessary, not only to remind you, that the first Tuesday in May is the stated time for holding annual conventions in the city of Richmond, but also to urge you, not to fail in the due election of Deputies for your respective parishes, and in desiring their punctual attendance. To the Vestries, and to all officiating Clergymen of our own Church, we moreover recommend, that they do, in an especial manner, endeavor to further the necessary means of attaining a full convention; and that we intreat every such Clergyman, in the great crisis of our Church, to consider it as their bounden duty, personally to attend, and assist in joint consideration upon such matters as will be laid before the convention.

James Madison, } Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia.

Robt. Andrews, Joseph Prentis, Jas. Henderson, C. Travis, } Members of the standing committee.

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the stact, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 70 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800. (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted, is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Laurence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.